

NOTE MILD IN FORM

RENEW REQUEST FOR ASSURANCE ASKED OF GERMANY

AMERICA ASKS JUSTICE

Points Out Irrelevance of Wilhelmstrasse's Plea and Says Nation Will Look for Safety of Its Citizens—Can Not Admit Right to Endanger Passengers on Belligerent Ships.

The United States in its latest note to Germany, made public for publication Friday morning, formally asks the Imperial government for assurances that measures hereafter will be adopted to safeguarding American lives and American ships on the high seas. The alternative in case of refusal is not stated.

It was this note to which William Jennings Bryan refused to attach his signature, resigning instead his portfolio of state, thereby precipitating a dramatic cabinet crisis. Robert Lansing, secretary of state, and interim, signed the communication, which went forth with the approval of President Wilson and his entire cabinet. Friendly terms characterize the document, which renews representations made in the American note of May 15 after the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk. The German government, it is declared, "must have been misinformed" when they assumed that the Lusitania carried guns, as official information is at hand to corroborate the original contention of the Washington government—that the Lusitania was an unarmed passenger ship, since it did not resist capture, could not be sunk without transferring passengers and crew to a place of safety.

The communication informs Germany that it is "on the principle of humanity as well as on the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand. An opportunity is given to Germany to submit any evidence that American officers did not execute their tasks thoroughly in inspecting the Lusitania before she sailed, but the cardinal fact that the liner was given no warning and made no resistance and was primarily a passenger-ship—the American government claims, throws into the background any special circumstances of detail" and lifts the cause "out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy."

The text of the American rejoinder to the German government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania:

"The secretary of state at interim to the American ambassador at Berlin:

"Department of State, Washington, June 9, 1915. "American Ambassador, Berlin: You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:

"In compliance with your Excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28, in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the Imperial government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulf-light. I am now instructed by my government to communicate the following in reply:

"The government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Gulf-light, of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships, and the frank willingness of the Imperial German government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships which have not been guilty of any hostile act by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established and the government of the United States will in due course lay before the Imperial German government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer Paluba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the note of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the lives of the crew of the vessel. The merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempts to escape when torpedoed.

"These are not new circumstances; they have been in the past, and of the international jurists throughout the development of a naval warfare, and the government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight under orders to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew.

"The government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led to the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

"Your Excellency's note in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your Excellency expresses the fear that

JINGOES CHANGE ATTITUDE, SAYS BRYAN ON FRIDAY

Former Secretary Expresses Gratification at Position of Several "Jingo Editors."

MUST HELP WILSON

Policy of President—Thinks Germany Should Give in to Requests and Asks German-Americans to Trust President in His Dealings.

Former Secretary of State Bryan Friday issued a statement in which he expressed his gratification at the change in the tone of the press regarding the American note to Germany. The statement follows:

"I am glad to note the change in the tone of the press in regard to the note to Germany. From the time the papers began to publish forecasts of the note to yesterday, the jingo editors have been predicting that the matter would be dealt with 'great firmness,' that Germany would be told that there must be no more delay in the acceptance of this country's demands, and so on.

"Instead of waiting until the note was issued they put their own construction upon it in advance and colored it to suit their own purposes. It is a relief to find the papers now emphasizing the friendly tone now emphasizing the note and pointing out that it does not necessarily mean.

"Something has been gained if the war jingoists at last realize that the country does not want war, but that, on the contrary, it will support the president in his efforts to find a peaceful solution of the difficult problem raised by the use of the submarine against merchantmen.

"The former secretary, in giving out his formal statement, supplemented it with the following anecdote: A congressman replying to a jingo speech, recently said:

"While I am personally against war, I am in favor of the country having what it wants. If the country wants war, let it have war, but let it first find out if the country does want war. If it becomes necessary to ascertain the sentiments of the country, I suggest that a ballot be taken; let those who want war vote for war and those who oppose war vote against it and let the vote be taken with the understanding that those who vote for war will enlist for war and that those who vote against war will not be called upon until after those who want war have exhausted their efforts.

"I still believe," added Mr. Bryan, "in the right of the people to rule, and think the congressman's suggestion might insure deliberate action on the part of the voters."

Mr. Bryan was reminded of the suggestion of some of his friends that in case of war he would be one of the first to enlist. "I do not want to talk about war, but on one occasion I enlisted to defend my country on the first day war was declared," he replied.

North Carolina Congressman Urges Immediate Demands. Representative Webb of North Carolina has urged President Wilson to send promptly a note to Great Britain covering the general subject of neutral rights as affected by the blockade of the allies. Mr. Webb and other Southern members of congress, in whose behalf he spoke, feel that the cotton interests have suffered unjustifiably as a result of the embargo.

No comment was made at the White House concerning what the president told Mr. Webb, but the latter advised friends later that Mr. Wilson had promised early action. The president, it is known, has had under consideration for some time a note to be sent to Great Britain urging a compliance with the requests of the United States for the lifting of the embargo of March thirty to Great Britain and France against the operations of the blockade on commerce in contraband articles consigned through neutral countries.

Mr. Bryan and some other members of the cabinet strongly urged the president to send the note at the same time the American communication of May thirteen went forward to Germany concerning submarine warfare. While the president believed the note should be sent, he did not think it wise to complicate the situation further until there was a clarification of what the position of the German government would be towards the United States. His final decision, however, has been dependent upon the gathering of data concerning seizures and detentions of American ships, and it is said to be entirely possible that the note may go forward before the reply is received to the American note sent to Germany.

INTERNED OFFICERS SKIPPED

Germans on Eitel Friedrich Have Left Country, It Is Believed.

Lieut. Brauer and "Certain members of the crew" of the German commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, who left the ship before she was formally interned, and have not returned to the Norfolk navy yard, are believed to have left the country. Customs Collector at Norfolk made this report Friday to the treasury department.

Special agents of the department of justice are conducting an investigation at the instance of the state department, to which Collector Hamilton's report was referred.

It appears that Brauer and the men were not on parole because the ship had not been interned, but Collector Hamilton understood he had the word of Capt. Thierichens that none of his officers or men would leave the vicinity of Norfolk. News which the status of the cruiser was in suspense.

Note to Great Britain Delayed. The state department at Washington Friday afternoon officially announced that the note intended to be sent to Great Britain regarding seizures of American ships and interference with American commerce to neutral ports would be delayed for some time.

\$45,000,000 War Order Turned Down. The Phoenix Foundry of Louisville, Ky., Friday rejected a forty-five-million-dollar order for ammunition to be furnished the allies. Unability to procure enough powder and fuses necessitated this action.

Tells Wilson He is Wrong. "I believe you are wrong and that I can convince you of it," Mr. Bryan is quoted as having said with a smile in his farewell interview with the president.

BRYAN DEFENDS PRESIDENT TO GERMAN-AMERICANS

SAYS FORCE IN DIPLOMACY INEVITABLY LEADS TO WAR

EXPLAINS HIS OPINION

Commoner Urges Adoption of Persuasion and Love in Dealing With International Questions—Asks no Mercy if He Has Done Wrong and is Willing to Take Punishment.

William Jennings Bryan, in an appeal addressed to "the German-Americans" urging them to aid in maintaining peace between the United States and the fatherland by exerting their influence with the German government to persuade it not to take any steps that would lead in the direction of war.

With this statement Mr. Bryan expects to end for the present his efforts to lay before the public the situation which caused him to resign the portfolio of secretary of state. On Wednesday he gave out an explanation of why he left the cabinet rather than sign the last American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare; Thursday he issued an appeal to the American public to assist in maintaining peace between the United States and Germany by exerting their influence with the German government to persuade it not to take any steps that would lead in the direction of war.

Interpreting the American note to Germany on submarine warfare, which he refused to sign, as comprising the "old system" of diplomatic standards, precedents for which "are written in characters of blood upon almost every page of human history," and characterizing himself as a champion of the new system of persuasion, Mr. Bryan declared that he was a humble follower of the Prince of Peace, the former secretary of state pleads for the United States to lead the world "out of the black night of war into the light of day" when swords shall be beaten into plowshares.

Mr. Bryan will issue another statement in his appeal, he says, to "German-Americans." The nature of this appeal he would not discuss. But with the issuance of the third statement since his resignation the former secretary says he will be ready to rest his case.

"Of course, I shall always be ready to take the occasion arises, and I think it necessary," Mr. Bryan declared.

The statement, entitled by the former secretary as "The Real Issue," is as follows:

"To the American People: You now have before you the text of the note to Germany—the note which it would have been my official duty to sign had I remained secretary of state. I ask you to sit in judgment upon my decision to resign rather than to share responsibility for it. I am sure you will credit me with honorable motives, but that is not enough.

"Good intentions could not atone for a mistake at such a time, on such a subject and under such circumstances. I ask no mercy; I desire none if I have acted unwisely.

"A man in public life must act according to his conscience, but, however conscientiously he acts, he must be prepared to accept the consequences of his action. I am sure that my own errors may bring upon me deserved punishment from ostracism to execution. But hear me before you pass sentence.

Agree in Purpose. "The president and I agree in purpose and in the general solution of the dispute which has arisen between the United States and Germany. We do not desire it, but with equal fervor we pray for it, but we differ irreconcilably as to the means for reaching it. It is not merely a personal difference; it would be a matter of moment for all the presumptions are on his side—the presumptions that go with power and authority. He is your president; I am a private citizen without office or title— but one of the hundred million of inhabitants of this world.

"But the real issue is not between persons; it is between systems, and I rely for vindication wholly upon the strength of the position taken.

"Among the influence which governments employ in dealing with each other there are two which are pre-eminent and antagonistic—force and persuasion. Force speaks with firmness and acts through the ultimatum; persuasion employs argument, courts compromise, and seeks to win by the right of the weaker party.

"The system that must pass persuasion represents the new system—the system that has been growing, all too slowly, it is true, but growing for nineteen hundred years. In the old system war was the chief arbiter; in the new system it is the universal brotherhood established through the uplifting power of example.

Old Standards. "If I correctly interpret the note to Germany it conforms to the standards of the old system rather than to the rules of the new, and I cheerfully admit that it is abundantly supported by precedents—precedents written in characters of blood upon almost every page of human history.

"The most recent precedent: it was Austria's firmness that dictated the ultimatum against Serbia which set the world at war. Every ruler who has proclaimed his desire for peace has proclaimed his desire for peace in vain.

"They desired peace, but they sought it according to the rules of the old system. They believed that firmness would give the best chance for peace, and they followed precedent, they went so near the fire that they were, one after another, sucked into the contest.

"Never before have the frightful consequences of the old system been so fully demonstrated as in this case. (Continued on last page.)

BRYAN MAKES PLEA

SAYS FORCE IN DIPLOMACY INEVITABLY LEADS TO WAR

EXPLAINS HIS OPINION

Commoner Urges Adoption of Persuasion and Love in Dealing With International Questions—Asks no Mercy if He Has Done Wrong and is Willing to Take Punishment.

William Jennings Bryan, in an appeal addressed to "the American people," Thursday night asks them to bear him before the public in the light of his laying down the portfolio of secretary of state in the midst of "international questions."

Confident that the public will credit him with honorable intentions, Mr. Bryan frankly says that good intentions are not enough, and that if he has done wrong he is willing to take punishment. He is sure that the public will credit him with honorable motives, but that is not enough.

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HOW FORTS LOOKED

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES EFFECT OF BOMBARDMENT

DEFENCES ARE WRECKED

Huge German and Austrian Guns Tore up Great Holes in Country Surrounding Fortress. Which is Now of Little Value Because of Extensive Destruction.

The New York World publishes the following dispatch from Karl von Wugand, the famous war correspondent in Galicia:

"For the second time within ten weeks the once powerful fortress of Przemyśl has fallen, brief news of which will reach the world long before this dispatch will get through the various stages of censors, telegraph and cable.

"After four months of desperate resistance by the Austro-Hungarian forces the garrison under Gen. Kusmanek surrendered to the Russians on March 22 with many thousands of prisoners; but hunger and disease were the real victors. Przemyśl was stormed and fell into the hands of the combined German, Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian forces, with several thousand Russians as prisoners and with the girdle of forts practically dismantled from the blow dealt by the Austrians in March and the present bombardment.

"The overwhelming superiority of the German and Austrian heavy artillery, wherein the Austrian 30.5 mortar and the Austrian 42's were big factors, raged the Galician fortress and its girdle of forts. The result was that the fortress was reduced to a pile of rubble and that the amount of only three days of real besieging. In fact, it can be said that strategically Przemyśl fell at Tarnow on May 2.

"From Tarnow, where the Prussian Guard, under Prince Eitel Friedrich, broke through the Russian lines on May 14, the Germans under Mackensen had covered ninety miles and had fought daily. Between Jaroslaw and Przemyśl the retreating Russians fought from trench to trench, which were located some five miles from the city. From Przemyśl we came upon scenes of the last two days of fighting, where the Bavarians and Silesians stormed the forts on the north side of the city. Along the road here and there dead Germans and Russians were jumbled up like cattle.

"On a little rise to the left near Fort No. 11, where the Russians repeatedly counter-attacked, dead Russians lay in small heaps where they had been mowed down by machine guns and shrapnel.

"Russian prisoners were engaged in the work of carrying the dead Germans in blankets to graves. On the way toward Fort No. 10 the dead were scattered in single pairs and in threes and fours on the green grass, some doubled up as if they had died in agony, some others with their hands clasped in prayer, their eyes staring heavenward and their faces turned coal black by the torrid sun.

"Further up the ridge a number of badly wounded Russians were still lying on the field in the blazing sun, and it requires no imagination to picture the scene as the Germans were removing the wounded as fast as possible.

"At the edge of a green field on both sides of the road where death's targets were lying, more than a score of barefooted women and children, each with a bundle of rags on their backs, were pasturing the animals, lending a peaceful, pastoral touch to a scene where a few hours before battle raged.

"So peaceful was the scene before us that it was difficult to believe the bundles of dead bodies lying about the moving figures, one at each end of a blanket, were dragging the dead to holes in the ground.

"When, four hours later, I re-passed the field the wounded were removed, the dead buried and searching squads were picking up the bodies of the fallen. The scene was a picture of horror, dotted the fields like shacks of grain, all with German characteristic energy and thoroughness, even to the picking up of every cartridge clip.

"Turning back toward Fort No. 10 and two wagon loads of wounded coming from the fort. Reaching the girdle of forts, which was adjoined by redoubts and trenches, we saw a repetition of the terrible effect of German and Austrian heavy artillery, as at Tarnow.

"On the heights at Tarnow the German and Austrian artillery had simply crushed in the Russian front with the weight of metal and had turned the Russian position into a inferno. The human nature could not stand.

"Firing from a distance of nine miles the forty-two-centimetre guns, with incredible accuracy, shot shell after shell that affected the trenches and the positions of the Russian forces. The edges of these craters often overlapped, and many were used for graves. One contained twenty Russians. An officer told me that at Gorlice 600 German and Austrian guns concentrated on the Russian position and kept up a rapid fire for more than two hours.

"I have seen the effect of big guns in Belgium and in front of Rheims and was present at artillery duels in the Argonne, in East Prussia and in the Rawa, near Warsaw, but never saw anything like the wholesale slaughter from the fire of the heavy guns at Tarnow and Przemyśl. Against this the Russians were helpless, the effect of their own artillery on the German positions appearing like pinpoints in comparison. Forts No. 10 and 11 and the connecting works received the concentrated fire from the big guns.

"Coming into Przemyśl I passed two skoda forty-twos and two huge cannons, apparently twenty or twenty-five feet long, of the coast defense type, mounted on trucks drawn by immense motor traction engines.

"One 42 shell struck the edge of the turret in Fort No. 10. The resultant explosion threw the huge armor plating of the turret fifty feet away, wrecked the turret and shattered six feet of cement walls, which were then stormed by one company of Bavarians. Big shells tore huge gaps into the barbed wire entanglements. One shell landed back of the (Continued on last page.)

WILSON IS SORRY

HOPED BRYAN WOULD CHANGE UP TO LAST MINUTE

TRIED TO CONVINCE HIM

President Shows Deep Feeling Over Determination of His Secretary—Met Him and Argued Points Involved in Effort to Reach Common Understanding.

President Wilson by his every word and act Tuesday showed his deep feeling over Secretary Bryan's decision to resign from the cabinet. He accepted the resignation with greatest reluctance, and only after he had become firmly convinced that he and the secretary were unalterably apart on the kind of a note to be sent to Germany.

Ever since last Friday, when he began to feel that his views and those of Mr. Bryan could not be reconciled, the president has made no secret of his sorrow to his closest intimates. Sunday he called at the home of Secretary Tumulty to discuss the situation. Since then he saw Secretary Bryan several times and did his utmost to win him over to his point of view.

During a conference the two had at the White House Monday, when the president called for Mr. Bryan and asked him to reconsider his resignation. Mr. Bryan would leave the cabinet. Not wishing to be questioned about the situation, the president directed Secretary Tumulty to cancel his regular Tuesday conference with newspaper men but later he rescinded the order when he learned that Mr. Bryan was not coming.

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The genial smile and cheery tone with which the president usually meets the newspaper representatives at the White House were not in evidence when he faced the reporter's battery of more than two-score of reporters before the cabinet meeting Tuesday morning.

The expression of his face was grim and careworn, the lines radiating from the mouth and eyes indicative of deep concern. The tone in which he spoke was not the genial, friendly answer to a fusillade of questions was unusually brusque and at times severe. He displayed natural impatience at some of the absurd interrogations directed at him.

Following the cabinet meeting Monday the president sent for Mr. Bryan and the latter came over from the state department and remained with his chief for an hour. Mr. Bryan resumed his pleadings with the president that there be incorporated in the note which the president was to send to Germany a provision for reference of at least some phases of the issues at stake to an international arbitration commission.

The president is understood to have canvassed the matter thoroughly with the secretary. He is understood to have expressed the belief that these issues did not justify the application of the principles of arbitration, but more direct treatment.

He urged Mr. Bryan to study the problem confronting him as president in its broader aspects—that of the duty of a president to the United States, owed to the people whose rights had been outraged by a foreign power.

Mr. Bryan seems to have followed the counsel of his chief and to have spent a goodly portion of the night in deciding whether or not to resign. There is reason to believe that before he retired he had drafted the letter to be sent to the president tendering his resignation. This he dispatched to the president so that the latter received it a few minutes after the meeting of the cabinet and immediately following his conference with the newspaper men, at which he urged them to refrain from speculation concerning the contents of his note to Germany.

It was apparent to the members of the cabinet who had assembled that the president was greatly depressed by some occurrence. He talked earnestly with Secretary Macado before the cabinet met, and the latter was presumably urging Mr. Bryan to come over and withdraw his resignation.

The president's announcement that the secretary of state had tendered his resignation called for no explanation as to the causes, but there were genuine expressions of regret from all of the members because Mr. Bryan has always been personally popular with them.

Up to the time that Mr. Bryan appeared before the president on Tuesday, after the session had begun, there is reason to believe that the president and his advisers hoped that when he did come he would reconsider his action and withdraw his resignation. He sat in his accustomed place at the right of the president, and repeated much of the president's remarks at the meeting on Friday and a great deal more about his ideals and hope for universal peace.

When the cabinet meeting broke up, Secretary Lane, who is gifted in the way of stroking down persons with grievances, linked his arm in that of his associate and led the way over to the hotel where they were to lunch.

The president and the other members of the cabinet were hopeful that Mr. Lane could induce the secretary of state to withdraw his resignation. That he failed to establish a new record for the secretary of the interior. He usually succeeds.

When Mr. Bryan returned to the state department, Secretary Lane repaired to the White House and talked with the president for some time. The president then went in his motor car, accompanied by Mr. Grayson, and driven through Rock Creek Park. When he returned to the White House at 5 o'clock, he asked if there was any word from Mr. Bryan.

When informed that the secretary of state had not sent any communication or telephoned Mr. Tumulty regarding his resignation, he asked if he desired to see the secretary. The secretary replied that he

CARRANZA MAKES ANSWER TO WILSON'S STATEMENT

Villa's Reply is Also on the Way But Has Not Yet Been Officially Received in Washington.

SHOULD HAVE QUIT SOONER, SAYS TILLMAN OF BRYAN

Senior Senator Believes American People are Back of President as Never Before.

United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, visiting Thomas A. Edison at his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., last week, asserted that his friend, William J. Bryan, should have resigned long ago as secretary of state.

"I was startled when I learned of Mr. Bryan's resignation," he said, "but the American people, I believe, are back of the president as never before. While I have been a friend and follower of Mr. Bryan since the first became so well known at Chicago, I do believe he should have resigned before. It was only natural in view of the great war in Europe that this government, as a neutral nation, would be called upon to take measures to protect her citizens and merchantmen on the high seas.

"Germany is like a man fighting for air. She can't afford to yield because she is fighting for her life, and the United States is in the position where she can't afford to lessen her demands. The recent stand taken by the president it was expected would lead to a difference with the secretary of state, who, I believe, is obsessed with the idea of being the greatest peace evangelist."

Former Secretary Bryan, who resigned rather than sign the second note to Germany in the position statement Saturday declaring that the note was materially revised following the presentation of his resignation. The revision, Mr. Bryan averred, softened the note, but was not sufficient to justify him in withdrawing his resignation.

"It is true," said Mr. Bryan, "that I saw the final draft of the note just before my resignation took effect, but it contained an important change. I had no knowledge of this change at the time my resignation was tendered and accepted."

"This change, while very much softening the note, was not, however, sufficient, in my judgment, to justify me in asking permission to withdraw my resignation."

"I am not an arbitrator. I felt that we could not do less than reply to this offer by expressing a willingness to apply the principle of the peace treaties to the case."

"What was the change in the note?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"I can not discuss that," he replied.

German Naval Orders. Secretary Bryan said that there was no political significance to his resignation and no break in his relations with the Wilson administration or the Democratic party.

Asked if the difference which the president would, in his opinion, extend to political matters, he replied: "So far as I know, we think alike on those questions."

In telling his interviewers that his retirement from the cabinet did not mean a political break of any sort, Mr. Bryan said slowly and thoughtfully:

"No man with the president's convictions could have done other than he has done, nor could I have done otherwise. A man can only do what he believes to be right."

Mr. Bryan dispensed of rumors that the differences between the president and himself had partly involved the decision of Mr. Wilson to call on the Mexican factions to settle their differences or take the consequences of a positive course by this government. He said that there was no friction between the president and himself over Mexico.

"Our differences," remarked Mr. Bryan, "related solely to the notes between this country and Germany. There was nothing else involved."

"I want to emphasize," said Mr. Bryan, "that our relations are still (Continued on last page.)

"GOD BLESS YOU"

WILSON AND BRYAN CLASP HANDS IN FAREWELL

BOTH SHOW AFFECTION

Ex-Secretary Explains Difference Does Not Extend to Political Questions—No Break in Relations With Administration—"Relations," Says Bryan, "Are Still Cordial."

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan said good-bye to each other Wednesday in the Green Room of the White House.

Mr. Bryan telephoned from the state department that he would like to pay his farewell visit as soon as possible and the president set twelve-thirty-five as the time.

The retiring secretary walked from the state department to the White House. He stopped for a moment in front of the executive office building to ask if Secretary Tumulty was there and found that he had joined the president for a farewell interview.

When Mr. Bryan entered the Green Room, he was greeted cordially by the president, who asked both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Tumulty to be seated. There was nothing about the manner or bearing of the president and his secretary that indicated that there had been a serious difference between them. They talked frankly and freely for twenty minutes before the final parting words were said.